No. 141

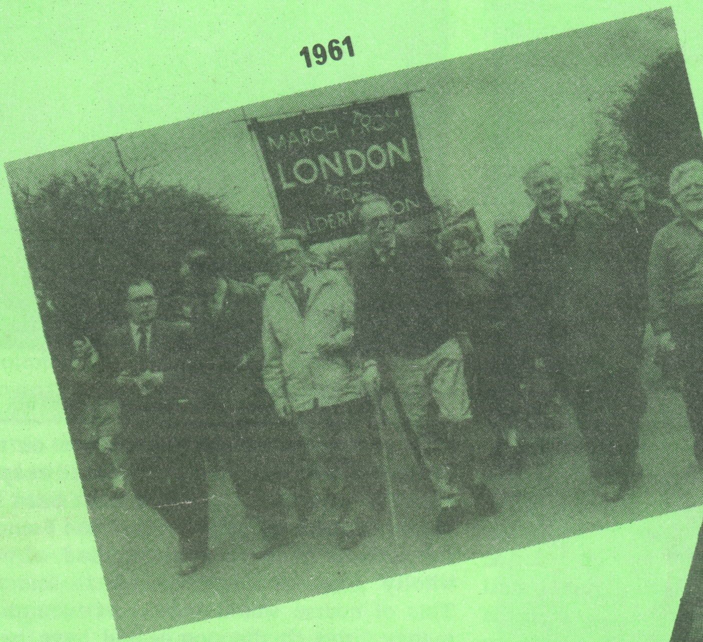
Spearhead

30p

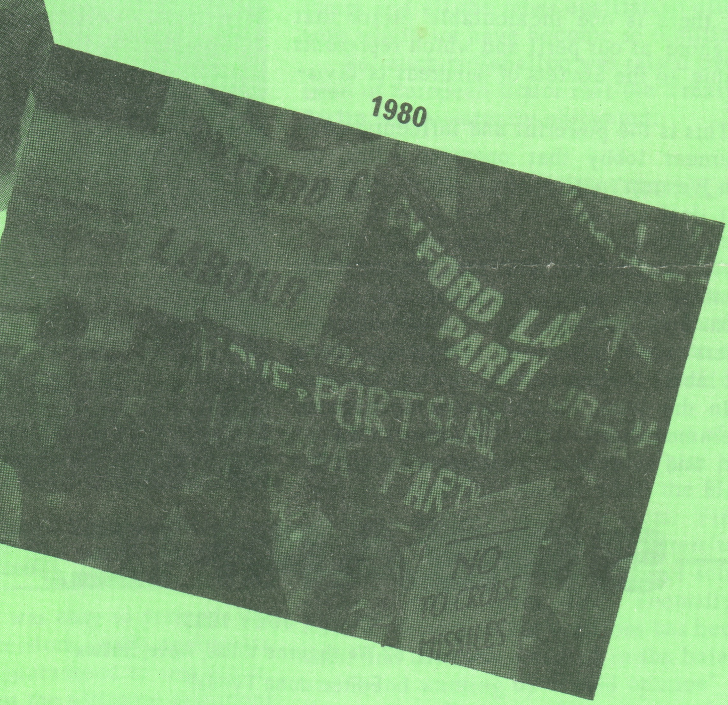
ALSO INSIDE:–

- The British film: prescription for revival
- Can the National Front be reunited?
- New National Front: the background and the facts
- New NF postbag
- The boundaries of madness
- The solipsist society
- The bell tolls for Africa

1961


MARCH FROM
LONDON
FROM
ALDERMASTON

1980


OXFORD
LABOUR
FORD LABOUR PARTY
PORTSLADE
LABOUR PARTY
NO TO CRUISE MISSILES

RUSSIA'S FIFTH COLUMN MARCHES AGAIN

Nationalist comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news

Russia's fifth column marches again

In our weighing up of the balance of forces between the Soviet Bloc and the West there is one incalculable factor that we ignore at our peril and which represents a value to the Soviets of hundreds of divisions.

This is the powerful and influential disarmament lobby that operates within the main Western nations and which does a great deal to paralyse these nations' defence capacity.

No such lobby inhibits the military planning and development of the Soviet Union and its satellites – if it did, its leaders would soon find themselves doing hard labour behind Siberian barbed wire.

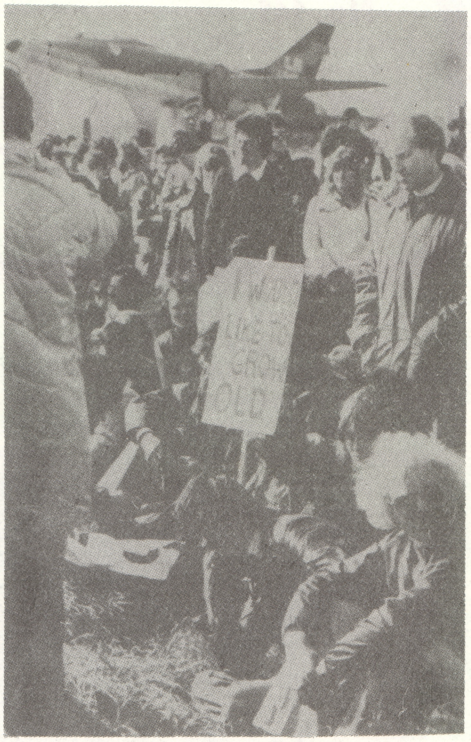
In the West, on the other hand, every government has to take this lobby into account, and every decision directed towards a strengthening of military capacity has to be explained to it in the most abjectly apologetic tones.

Recent defence increases by the Thatcher Government – wholly inadequate though they were – provoked a reaction from the pacifist left which highlighted the return to prominence of one of Moscow's most faithful fifth columns in Britain – the nuclear disarmament campaign.

From their peak period of activity in the late fifties and early sixties, the disarmers waned for several years as the number-one public nuisance, as the state of British defences became so run down that the Kremlin could afford to direct its puppets in this country to other forms of mass protest, such as against 'Racism', Apartheid, the National Front and the Police. It looks now, however, as if for the moment nuclear arms have become the main target of the left once again.

The Government decision to site Cruise missiles in this country raised a howl of fury from the Labour camp, now totally dominated by its hard-line Marxist wing. This was shortly afterwards followed by a further howl when it was announced that Britain would be spending £5,000 million on the Trident missile as a replacement to the ageing Polaris. Straightaway it was promised that a future Labour Government would reverse this decision – thereby rendering the project dependent on a period of unbroken Tory rule lasting until well past the end of the century – unless in the meantime the National Front comes to power.

Indeed the sole criticism that might justly be made of the decisions over Cruise and Trident is that they place us in a position of uncomfortable dependence on the United States for our two main weapon systems, and that we would have been far better advised to opt, as have the French, for systems that can be supplied almost wholly from domestic industrial sources. This of course would have cost even more money, though the cost would have been well justified.


I WOULD LIKE TO GROW OLD

SIT DOWN
Fifth column demonstrates in Norfolk

As it was, the Government's decision to go for economy at the expense of national self-reliance was still more than the left could bear. It wants us to be **totally** defenceless in any realistic modern terms and the decisions on Cruise and Trident did not give satisfaction in this regard.

When Defence Secretary Pym came on TV to answer the left-wing attacks on the Trident decision the best he could do was whimper that the missiles were only being bought in defence of 'peace' and 'freedom' and that in fact they would never be used! It is a measure of the decadence of our times that the needs of national security have to be explained in these terms. Nowhere did the Defence Secretary go onto the attack and expose those who sought to undermine Britain's defence capability as the agents of subversion that they are.

It is high time that we started to reconsider the question of whether the 'freedom' of which this Government Minister speaks should extend to the freedom of people to work to undermine the capacity of this country to defend itself. As said earlier, the powerful disarmament lobby in Britain is worth hundreds of divisions to Russia in any future conflict. Should we really give

SPEARHEAD

No. 141 JULY 1980
Seacroft, 52 Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex
Editor: **John Tyndall**

Spearhead exists to reflect a cross-section of contemporary British nationalist opinion. It is privately published by its founder and is independent of all political parties and groups.

Unless specifically stated to the contrary, the views expressed in signed articles or letters are the sole responsibility of their authors and do not necessarily represent the views of the Editor or the policies of any political organisations *Spearhead* may support editorially.

The appearance of an advertisement in *Spearhead* is not necessarily indicative that the Editor has any knowledge of, interest in or support for the product, service, organisation or function advertised.

Spearhead welcomes enquiries from potential advertisers, to whom rates will be sent on request. Advertising matter, accompanied by pre-payment, must be submitted at least one month prior to the publishing date (normally the first day of each month) of the issue for which the advertisement is intended. The Editor reserves the right to refuse to publish advertisements submitted.

The Editor is pleased to receive from readers manuscripts of articles for possible publication which should normally be not longer than 1,250 words and typed in double-spacing. No payment is made for articles published, which become *Spearhead* copyright unless authors specifically request otherwise at the time they submit their manuscripts. The Editor reserves the right to shorten or otherwise amend articles accepted for publication should shortage of space or editorial judgment require such alteration to be made.

Those wishing to re-print *Spearhead* articles must first gain the permission of the Editor and undertake to include with the re-printed matter the author's name and the name and address of *Spearhead*.

them those hundreds of divisions?

There will of course be those who say that by making the activities of the disarmers illegal we would be sacrificing the very freedom that we are supposed to be defending.

But as we see it it is not 'freedom' (whatever that may mean) that is the first and foremost thing that we should be defending; it is **Britain** and the **British people.**

Schooling for 'Europe'

British education authorities have resisted — for how long is a matter of conjecture — an attempt by the Common Market to enforce changes in history teaching in our schools with a view to giving history a less national and more 'European' bias. Before we rush to celebrate this, however, we should take note that our Education Secretary, Mark Carlisle, does not differ in principle from the objectives sought in the move but only over the degree of compulsion that they should entail at this stage. The go-ahead has been given to the introduction of pro-Common Market teaching materials and 'European awareness' into teacher-training in education colleges. It is reported that as a result of this trend history taught in British classrooms is likely soon to have "a less pro-British flavour" than in the past and to be more favourable to other nations such as France and Germany.

This offers most interesting possibilities, and we may indeed live to see those who have pushed for these changes getting themselves into some very embarrassing situations. What happens when it comes to teaching schoolchildren about European history between, say, 1933 and 1945, and we must, in order to avoid national bias, give a more generous hearing than in the past to the German point of view, for instance? One can just picture our awfully, awfully 'liberal' schoolmasters and mistresses wrestling with some quite insuperable problems of 'interpretation'! It would mean, as just one example, that the kids should not only be told what Churchill said about Hitler but also what Hitler said about Churchill. It would entail that schools feature 'holocaust' studies, not only from the point of view of Russell, Sereny, Bullock, Weil, Wiesenthal and Frank, but also from that of Butz, Rassinier, Harwood, Walendy and Faurisson.

How is the new European teaching going to treat the gigantic European figures of the past and the great events in which they have been involved? No doubt the purpose will be to depict as 'goodies' all those men who have worked to integrate Europe and as 'baddies' those who have worked to perpetuate nationalistic and ethnic divisions.

Here yet more problems present themselves. Returning for a moment to Hitler and Churchill, was not Hitler's Reich an attempt to achieve European integration — and did not his divisions on the Eastern Front include Europeans of many nationalities, not just Germans?

And was not Churchill a man who preeminently stood for Anglo-Saxondom (however much his actions may have served opposite interests in the outcome) and was he not opposed to British integration in Europe?

What a series of impossible contradictions confront those who seek in the future to teach us our history from a European standpoint! And with what powerful weapons we can equip our youngsters, whereby they can make their teachers trip continually over their own words!

Miami like Bristol

In respect of Black rioting and its aftermath the similarity between the events in Bristol last April and those in Miami, Florida, a short time later is almost uncanny.

Miami was Bristol reproduced on an even more gruesome scale. The riot went on for three days and required 500 police and 3,800 National Guardsmen to put it down. $75 million of damage was caused, 1,200 Blacks were arrested and 17 people were killed.

Some of the deaths were ghastly. Two young Whites unfortunate enough to be driving through the riot area on the way to a day's fishing had their car set upon by a horde of Blacks and were subsequently dragged from the car and beaten and trampled to death for no other reason than the whiteness of their skins. Just to make sure they were dead, Blacks drove a car over their bodies four times — to the accompaniment of jeering and laughing from their co-racialists standing by. When the police arrived to retrieve the bodies, they were fired upon by Black snipers from nearby roofs.

Another White youth was picked upon by Blacks and had both his ears sliced off and his tongue ripped out. He died in hospital after 27 days of agony.

And what was the reaction of the U.S. Establishment to these events? No sooner had the riots died down than an army of do-gooder liberals, including Jimmy Carter himself, descended on the area and prostrated themselves in a revolting kow-tow to the Black community. Carter promised the Blacks a big dollop of financial aid and then promptly instructed his Negro assistant U.S. Attorney to see if civil rights charges could be brought against some of the local police who had previously been acquitted by a jury as being innocent of the death of a Black. It had been this acquittal that had been the pretext for the rioting, and Carter's action was simply a green light to the Blacks that, whenever they were discontented about something they just had to burn the town down and murder a few people and the authorities would do what they wanted.

Not that it did Carter much good, for despite his cringing, grovelling overtures to the Miami Blacks they still staged noisy and hostile demonstrations against him and tried to attack his car as he was driven away from the riot area.

And only a couple of months later the riots broke out all over again!

City rules O.K.

When Sir Harold Wilson was appointed by the last Labour Government to compile a report on the workings of the City and its effectiveness as a servant of the British economy, the result was pretty predictable. The report from this 'Socialist' ex-PM recommended little in the way of fundamental changes in the operations of the banking fraternity.

Prominent among the recommendations contained in the report was that the building societies' interest-rate cartel should be scrapped in favour of a free-for-all; that tax relief for mortgage interest should be replaced by a system of direct subsidies to building societies; and that banks and insurance companies should not be nationalised.

Nothing whatever in the report suggested changes in the two areas where the City needs most urgently to be reformed if it is to serve the needs of national economic recovery: the right enjoyed by the banks to issue interest-bearing loans far in excess of real money in their possession; and the lack of investment controls that would ensure a greater funnelling of money into British industry.

On the contrary, the report welcomes the ending of the so-called 'corset' controls on bank lending — which has had the result of giving to the banks even greater freedom than before to lend well in excess of existing funds, thus increasing the spiral of debt and inflation.

Meanwhile, although a minority on the Wilson committee wanted to force pension funds and other City institutions to channel the public's savings into cash-starved industry, the general consensus on the committee was against this.

So it looks as if, after 45 months enquiry at great public expense conducted by the appointees of a Labour Government, the City will carry on pretty much as before: as an institution for the enrichment of international financial interests at the expense of the British industrial producer. As we indicated earlier, quite predictable!

THE BRITISH FILM

Prescription for revival

THE BRITISH FILM INDUSTRY is, to all effective purposes, defunct — if by 'British' we mean an industry not only employing British actors and actresses but British-owned and financed and making films on mainly British themes for a mainly British market.

And this is despite the vast reservoir of acting and film-making talent that we are able continually to produce in this country.

Should the death of a truly British film industry be a major cause for concern — considering the near eclipse of so many other industries in this country much more vital to the national economy? Yes, it should — and for reasons of which the economic is relatively low down in the list of priorities. The film, whether shown in cinema, or, as is much more common today, in the comfort of the drawing room through the medium of the TV screen, is, for better or worse, a major moulder of national opinion and national outlook. It is a creator of values and fashion and a projector of heroes for the young. It can generate, and in turn reflect, the attributes of resurgence or decadence in nations.

For these very reasons, we believe that films, like other forms of cultural expression, can only suffer a lowering of standards if their survival becomes too heavily dependent on market forces.

REQUIREMENTS OF PROFIT

These days a film must take money at the box office equivalent to about 3½ times production costs if it is to provide a sufficiently attractive field for investment. Since the American market accounts for some 60 per-cent of today's cinema takings throughout the world, we can get an idea of how heavily dependent any English-speaking film is upon this market. These simple economic facts have dominated British film-making throughout most of living memory, and indeed account largely for the strange paradox whereby so much native talent exists side by side with so little money. British film-makers have constantly fallen between the two stools of adapting to the realities of international market forces and producing films of a distinctly British flavour — with the result that they have seldom satisfactorily done either one thing or the other.

The dependence is not of course all one way; the American industry leans perhaps as heavily on this country for its supply of talent as we do on it in the financial sphere.

Such interdependence would not necessarily be so bad a thing in a different world to the one in which we actually live today. Just supposing that in America now, as in the past, the predominating culture was Anglo-Saxon, and that the film industry in that country was in the hands of people of mainly British lineage, in this case British films would not need to be any the less British to commend themselves to American audiences, nor would the flood of American films into this country represent the intrusion of an alien culture as they do at present.

In the real world of today, however, we have to deal with America — at least at present — as a culture area that is more melting pot than WASP and whose culture elite, particularly in the field of the cinema, is international Zionist. In these circumstances the need for a nationally insulated British film industry is paramount.

Taking both cultural and economic needs into account, it is difficult to see a proper revival of the British film industry in the future except through the initiative of a nationalist state.

Precisely how great the role of such a state should be in this endeavour is something that would have to be worked out with great care at such time as the moment arrived. Quite obviously it would be undesirable that it should be total, as in the case of Communist countries today, where films are virtually made to order from above.

But neither is it practical to think of such a revival on completely opposite lines: as a capitalist free-for-all conditioned solely by the requirements of profit. In fact what is needed is that the State and private enterprise should work in partnership — with as much freedom of expression given to individual producers as is necessary for the full flowering of individual talent and creativity.

Notwithstanding the latter principle, it is obvious that if the State is going to give substantial monetary backing to the industry it should have the right to play some considerable part in the shaping of policy with regard to the types of films produced. In no way can we tolerate an Arts Council situation in which the anarchic left is allowed to act as the arbiter over a vast range of cultural activity while being subsidised from public sources to which no responsibility whatever is acknowledged.

No doubt this proposition will provoke a shriek of horror in all those circles where good liberals hold sway, but of course liberals never satisfactorily answer the question of how otherwise, if not by state agencies, cultural norms are influenced. The fact is that since the decline of royal and aristocratic patronage as a force in cultural life such norms have, throughout the Western World, been determined primarily by the new Czars of the entertainment industry who owe nothing whatever to any democratic process.

NATIONAL AND PATRIOTIC IDEALS

So, if norms are to be influenced from above rather than below, can it be any worse that this influence should come from a State dedicated to national and patriotic ideals and to the traditions and morality of the West than from a vulgarian oligarchy whose origins — particularly in the sphere of film-making — are very largely non-national and non-Western?

Accepting that such a powerful medium as the cinema is going to exercise a strong conditioning effect on any nation — in whosever hands that medium resides — it is surely better that the conditioning done is such as to stimulate and nurture those national qualities that make for strength rather than weakness: patriotism rather than internationalism; manliness rather than effeminacy; courage rather than cowardice; order rather than disorder; industry rather than indolence; morality rather than immorality.

If the nation invests in getting the British film industry on its feet, let these be the ideals it seeks. If such ideals are achieved, the investment will be more than worthwhile.

CAN THE NATIONAL FRONT BE REUNITED?

JOHN TYNDALL examines the state of the party as Britain's crisis calls it forth

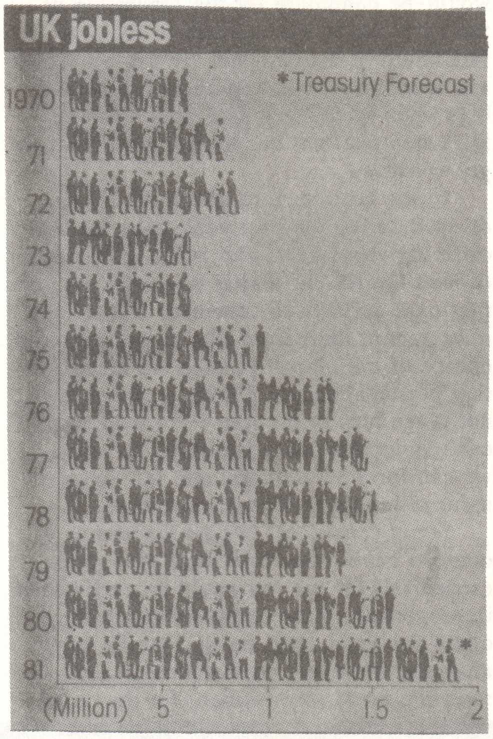
WITH UNEMPLOYMENT, at 1,896,634, at the highest level since the war, and certain to increase still further, the stage is set for a decade of national discontent providing the opportunity for dramatic political changes in Britain before 1990.

Now as never before there exists the call for the National Front to come forth into the political arena and realise its potential as a force for national regeneration. Now as never before worsening conditions in this country — unabated, as once hoped, by the coming to power of a 'right-wing' Tory Government — provide the vindication of everything that the NF has said and done throughout the decade just gone. In answer to the flood of media vituperation of our movement, the brutal facts facing bankrupt, jobless, declining and strife-torn Britain confront the British people with the necessity for radical reform along the lines signposted in the NF Election Manifesto of May 1979.

How ready is the National Front to face these challenges and opportunities, to grasp the hand of destiny that now beckons it, to make contact with the growing millions of the disillusioned and disinherited, and to rally and organise them for political action?

Sadly, it must be acknowledged that it is not ready at all. Racked with internal division, and with the crippled morale that stems from that division, it must first mend gaping holes in its own structure and achieve again the unity and momentum of the of 1976-78 period before it can even begin to play again a effective role in British politics and offer to the country the torch of national salvation that is there for the offering.

As these words are written on a June Sunday morning, I wonder what thoughts are in the minds of those others who have figured centrally in our divisions over the past 12 months. Are they still dominated by the quarrels and hatreds that drove us apart? Do they still nurture the personal resentment and rivalries that descended like a cloud over our path to the political progress and development? Are these resentments and rivalries really more important than the escalating catastrophe of our country and the paramount need that this creates for the British Nationalist movement to return to the field of positive and constructive action while there is still time to act?



THE GROWING BRITISH CRISIS
This cries out for a unified National Front

BACK TO 1960s

There is something of an atmosphere of deja vu about our situation right now as one contemplates the prospect of lost political opportunities through factional schism and strife. Just such a situation existed in the middle 1960s when I wrote an article in our magazine (issue no. 12) headed "Where is the right?" More prone in those days to use the label 'right-wing' in description of the Nationalist political camp, I produced the article as part of an initiative to knock together the heads of those leading the separate and frequently warring patriotic groups that were on the scene at that time and to induce in them an understanding that our cause could not possibly progress until we joined forces and fought together in one unified political movement.

For many years before that time no such initiative had come from anyone else and when I first took that initiative myself I met with little encouragement from the heads of the other organisations concerned. After a scheme of unification had been discussed with some officials with heartening results, it had the damper put upon it at the top level. I found that most of the men leading these organisations were people of very small political horizons and passionately attached to the positions they had carved out for themselves in their miniscule groups. They seemed to look on the heads of other groups, not as potential collaborators, but as rivals for the support of their little coteries of followers. They struck me as men with the mentalities of would-be beauty queens.

At the time I led one of these very small groups, the Greater Britain Movement. Briefly my plan was that this group should merge forces with the three most prominent of the other nationalist groups on the scene at that time: the British National Party, the League of Empire Loyalists and the Racial Preservation Society. I demanded no position whatsoever for myself in the new organisation but proposed that the most suitable man to lead it should be A.K. Chesterton, who was head of the LEL. For the name of the new movement I proposed 'National Front', which was the name of a group that had been founded in the early 1950s by Andrew Fountaine but which had faded into oblivion a year or so later. At the time that I made these proposals Mr. Fountaine was the President of the British National Party.

I had previously quarrelled and parted political company with A.K. Chesterton but I nevertheless recognised him as head and shoulders above all the other claimants for the leadership of the new movement that was being proposed.

After a series of talks which took place during the Summer of 1966 it seemed to me

Contd. overleaf

CAN THE NATIONAL FRONT BE REUNITED?

(Contd. from prev. page)

that matters had reached a stalemate on account of the leaders of the groups involved being unwilling to surrender any of their separate sovereign power. I had imagined that by offering to make such a surrender myself I might set an example that others would follow. As the Summer drew to its close it seemed as if I had been extremely naive in this hope. Anyhow I heard no more from the gentlemen concerned and presumed that the project had hit the rocks.

This, however, was not the case. To my great surprise, I learned a few months later that these gentlemen had simply frozen me and my group out, adopted my scheme as if it were their own — even down to the detail of the name I had suggested — and formed the National Front! I had to laugh. Nevertheless, what matter? The object had been achieved, and that was by far the most important thing.

Although the Greater Britain Movement had not been invited to take place in the merger, I saw no point in its further existence, since obviously the NF had become the party to back. I therefore disbanded the GBM and advised its members to join the NF. Some little time later I joined the NF myself, though not without some opposition from the 'beauty queens'.

I learned a great deal about human nature in the course of these events — in particular the human nature of many of the would-be 'leaders' of the nationalist political camp. All the weaknesses and quirks of this nature have returned to manifest themselves with a vengeance in the divisions that have recently shattered the National Front.

What our enemies could not accomplish over $13\frac{1}{2}$ years of unceasing endeavour has now been accomplished by the efforts of nationalists themselves: the NF has been smashed to pieces.

Can these pieces be picked up and welded together again in a work of reconstruction? Yes they can if we are sufficiently dedicated to the task and if we work with the necessary combination of intelligence and realism.

Let us start by analysing the main features that have led to the division and see if we cannot grapple with them. In my observation, they are four in number and are as follows:-

1. The leadership issue

In any political party there will be men with ambitions to lead; it is a fact of human nature that cannot be changed. While I was leading the National Front I knew that there were a number of people who nurtured the desire to supersede me, whether they cared to admit it openly or not. I saw no reason to be enemies with them on that account.

Ultimately, there is only one way to resolve this issue of rival claims to the party leadership: by the ballot of the party members themselves. The facility to change the leadership by ballot of the whole membership, should this be desired, is given to the members of the National Front every year — a unique right that is not enjoyed in the other parties. Every would-be candidate for the leadership of the party has it open to him to seek the fulfilment of his ambition by this procedure and if he fails he should accept the result. It is when someone makes such a bid and fails then does not accept the result that we get schism.

In the factions into which the NF has divided during the past year there will be differing views as to who is the best person to lead the NF but that is no reason for this factional division to continue. We simply must accept the person who is the preferred choice of the majority, then we must give that person adequate powers — as we have not given him in the past — to lead properly, otherwise there is no way in which we can form an accurate and fair judgement of his leadership performance.

Some candidates in past leadership contests have seemed to think that their credentials for the job would be established in proportion to the extent to which they could denigrate their rivals. In the final analysis, however, what counts is a person's record of achievement for the party, and this is the way that I think our members see it too. Destructive rhetoric is no substitute for constructive work.

2. The 'Nazi' bogy

This is the most idiotic red herring of all those that have been introduced into internal debate within the party. Time and time again it has been raised and time and time again it has been discredited in the test of practical politics.

Briefly, the case of those who continually revive this issue is that the NF can, by means of internal and external cosmetic changes, render ineffective the 'Nazi' smears employed against it by its opponents. As there is abundant evidence to prove, it cannot do so.

Opinions will always vary as to the actual effects of the Nazi smear but let us settle that argument by acknowledging that we would be better off without it than with it. The question then becomes one of whether it is possible to be without it.

I am quite convinced that it is not possible because smears against one's opponents will for ever be a technique that will remain part and parcel of the political game — and this is a fact regardless of whether the smears are true or false.

It is no argument against this to say that a smear can be rendered less effective by it being demonstrated as false. We can do all the demonstrating and remonstrating that we like, so long as we do not have an effective mass media of our own we are just shouting into the empty air. The effectiveness of smears, such as it is, is determined, not by their theoretical truth or falsehood, but by our practical capacity to answer them through the medium of mass communication with the public. So long as this capacity is lacking, we can employ all manner of publicity gloss and every possible tactic of self-whitewash — to no avail.

As Spearhead has indicated before, there has been a regular cavalcade of nationalist political groups that have come and gone in this country, endeavouring to improve on the NF electoral vote by escaping the 'Nazi' labels to which the NF has been subjected. Some of them have escaped these labels, some have not. None of these groups have made a fraction of the electoral impact that the NF has made.

And within the NF itself there is no evidence whatever to suggest that those among its representatives who are most vulnerable to the smears have fared any worse as candidates in elections than those who are less vulnerable.

It is time that the members of our party who habitually allow themselves to be seduced by the resurrection of this hoary issue grew up and recognised it for what it is: 'a mere device used by the personally ambitious within the party to obtain an advantage over rivals with whom they could not compete in the ratings for real merit and achievement.

3. The company

The dispute over the control of NF Properties Ltd., the company set up by the party to provide it with a building, has been a major cause of the divisions in the party, and at the time of writing this dispute is waiting to be taken to a court of law.

For that very reason, comment upon the case is inhibited to some extent. Certain facts, however, can be stated.

There cannot be the slightest doubt that the company was conceived, and agreed upon, on the basis that it should be a **party** asset, used for **party** purposes — and not as the instrument of any private group or consortium. This principle has not even been disputed by the faction which, for the moment, retains control over the company.

This being so, there can surely be no questioning that ultimate control of the company and its assets must be vested in the party itself. The precise machinery through which this control was to be made effective was the holding of a controlling share in the company by a group of trustees representing the National Front and who would be appointed by the party and could be dismissed by the party by a decision of its governing body, the Directorate.

What has sparked the dispute and pending court action is the fact that the party's Directorate, rightly or wrongly, determined last year that the three persons originally appointed by it to act as trustees could not be relied upon with certainty to represent the party interest and therefore formally ruled that these three persons be replaced as trustees by four alternative trustees. The three dismissed trustees have refused to transfer their deeds of trusteeship to the four new trustees and the Directorate is taking them to court to enforce this transfer.

MONEY WASTED

Many, many thousands of pounds of money that could have gone to enrich the National Front, directly or indirectly, have been lost as a result of this state of affairs. Until it is established that the company and its building are in party hands, it is not practicable and it is not right to expect party members to patronise the Excalibur Club, a facility made possible through the company. As a result the Club has not been functioning and bringing in the large income that it has the potential to bring in. This is quite apart from the other obvious advantages of having a social and recreational club to serve party members.

Some of the people who have tried to justify the action in keeping the company out of party control do so on the basis that the company interest, and the interest of the ordinary shareholders, would not be served by the controlling shares being placed in the hands of certain of the newly appointed trustees — in other words it is not the principle of party control to which they object but only a specific individual, or individuals, who have been named by the Directorate as trustees of the party interest.

I happen to believe that the selection of one of these individuals was a great mistake. However, that itself does not justify the retention of the controlling shares in hands that are independent of the party. What is of crucial importance is not the identity of any specific individual trustee but the fact that **all** trustees, whoever they may be, are the servants of the party and as such are directly responsible to the governing body of the party. This means that they are obliged to use their votes at company meetings in accordance with the directives of the governing body of the party.

Since this issue arose I have myself come into strong conflict with the party's National Directorate and now cannot regared it as an effective guardian of the party interest any more than I can the faction controlling the company.

But this does not mean that it is an acceptable arrangement that a body of people outside the party, and outside the control of the party, should control the company.

If the faction now controlling the company are sincere in their professed view that that company should in principle be under party control, and are only holding onto control themselves because they believe some or all of the Directorate's newly appointed trustees will not protect the party interest, there is a simple solution to this impasse that I suggest, both to them and to the present NF Directorate.

This is that both sides in the dispute should agree first in principle to the necessity for the company to be brought under party control. It is then just a matter of agreeing on a procedure whereby party control should be effected by means of the expression of the will of the members of the party.

Either the members can vote directly for their chosen trustees to hold the party's shares in the company, or they can vote for a new governing body for the party which in turn will appoint those trustees. Of the two methods, I believe that the second is much the more practicable, though either is preferable to the present impasse, which looks as if it can only be solved by means of expensive court action and much delay awaiting the outcome of that action.

For some considerable time I have been calling for an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the party, which I believe essential to resolve other issues that have been dividing the party.

At such a meeting the members could by their votes resolve upon an interim procedure for the appointment or election of trustees to represent the party interest in the company. Then as soon as practicable a more formal procedure could be adopted as soon as the other matters dividing the party had been sorted out and the party was unified.

Do those presently controlling the company **really** want, as all of the rest of us surely want, that company to be made to operate in the service of the National Front?

POSITIVE GESTURE NEEDED

If so, they will make some positive gesture to indicate that they are amenable to a settlement along the lines that I have suggested — or propose an alternative, and better, settlement, if they have one, so that they and the party may be spared the trouble and expense of going to court and the party can soon start again to capitalise on the immense asset that is represented by Excalibur House and its facilities.

If they are unprepared to make any such gesture, we must assume that their protestations about the party interest are not sincere, and that they are intent on holding onto the company for the purpose of exploiting it in the service of a private faction outside the party and working against the party. In this case the party has no alternative but to continue with its intended action through the courts of law, and, notwithstanding that I myself happen to have no confidence in the present Directorate, I would have to support this.

A successful court action would establish that the governing body of the party has the right to appoint, instruct and, if necessary change, the party's trustees in the company — and thereby control the company in the party's name.

Then if the party has the wrong kind of governing body, the party must change that governing body. By this process must the party ultimately control the company.

4. Homosexuality

This is the other remaining issue of party division and the fact that I have left it to last should not be taken to mean that it is last in order of importance.

As I have said elsewhere in Spearhead, I am not in the slightest doubt that the presence of homosexuals in the ranks of the party's leadership has been a major factor — arguably **the** major factor — in the splitting of the party during the past year into four warring camps.

While party Chairman, as I was up to the end of January, I was able to see this very clearly from the best possible position and also I was able to see it by travelling to every part of the country where the party was established, from Glasgow to Cornwall, and talking to the members.

Let me make this clear: I do not believe that the homosexual issue was the main issue motivating the leaders of the two factions setting themselves up respectively as the 'Constitutional Movement' and the 'British Democratic Party'. I believe that these men had other axes to grind.

But there is no doubt whatever that a substantial number of those following them into both camps were induced to do so more than anything because of their disgust at the homosexual element and their belief — understandable on the evidence before their eyes — that this element not only was tolerated on the Directorate but exercised

Contd. overleaf

CAN THE NATIONAL FRONT BE REUNITED?

(Contd. from prev. page)

immense power on the Directorate.

The civil war that erupted in the party in the middle of last year and has continued ever since was the inevitable outcome of the growing presence of this homosexual network. And by last Autumn I had come to realise that there was no possibility whatever of reuniting the party until this network — and in particular its most prominent and leading practitioner — was rooted out.

Of course I was well aware that that itself would not be a solution to our divisions and misfortunes. Other issues had to be tackled too.

But a start could not even be made to tackling these other issues until the homosexual issue was firmly dealt with.

As is now well known and on the record, I put this to the Directorate and the Directorate would not accept it. It would neither agree to steps to purge the party's leadership of homosexuals nor to give me the power to take that action myself. I told the Directorate that the decision it had taken made the party's eventual extinction certain, and nothing that has happened since has caused me to alter that view.

Since the Directorate was evidently determined to embark upon this path to extinction, I decided that I would have no part of it and I resigned the party leadership. I hoped that by this gesture I would jolt the Directorate into a realisation that it had no choice but to agree to my demand for the dismissal of the homosexual element. Unfortunately, it did not have that effect but, on the contrary, only strengthened the influence and power of the homo lobby on the Directorate. As a result the pace of the party's disintegration has accelerated and it is even further from unification than ever.

This was what led to the step that was taken on the 22nd June: the formation of the New National Front and the attempt, through this device, to provide an alternative rallying point around which a new efffort may be made to unify the party.

The members of the Directorate have a simple remedy open to them if they wish to heal the breach that has been created by the formation of the New National Front and the conduct under it of party activities independently and separately from the authority of the Directorate: they can agree now to what they are anyway going to be forced to agree to sooner or later — that the homosexual network, starting with its exponent-in-chief, must be given a forced exit.

The moment this is done the path to the mending of the breach that took place on the 22nd June will become cleared. There will be other matters to be thrashed out by negotiation but these need not be insoluble.

It could of course be that individual initiative could achieve what the Directorate has refused to achieve by its collective initiative. Those persons whom The Creator in His sometimes perplexing wisdom has made different from the rest of us, and who feel compelled to practise a way of life that is not acceptable to our way of life — in particular as represented in the ideals of the National Front — those individuals could voluntarily remove themselves from the scene and thus in a stroke remove one of the major barriers to party unity.

A number of people in recent months have reminded me of the services that certain members of the homosexual fraternity have rendered to the National Front, and I have not denied these services.

I believe, however, that the greatest service that such individuals can render to the party now would be to retire from the front seat and into the shadows.

Whether they will be big enough to do this, I do not know. What I do know is that until either they retire, or are retired, no chance of unification exists.

What of the other factions? Will the removal of the homosexual element bring them to discontinue their factional activities? Not necessarily.

But what it certainly will do is put pressure upon them to do so by the drawing away from them of much of their rank-and-file support — which support, I am convinced, will return in large measure to the National Front once this major cause of its defection is removed.

Summary

These then are the principal needs of National Front reunification as I see them. I believe that the action that I, along with many others, have recently taken will better enable us to pursue the cause of this reunification than if we had remained political associates of the crusaders for 'Gay Power' within the NF.

It may be that in putting down on paper these guidelines as to how unity might be achieved I am indulging in wishful thinking and that the attitudes of the recently conflicting parties make it quite impossible to realise this ideal in practice — no-one will give, even a little.

In that case we will have no alternative but to persevere with the New National Front and to build it up into a force that will leave the other parties far behind. I believe that we can do this because we have the best human material at our command and, with no queers in our hierarchy, we have a mile start on any group that has. Having given careful consideration to the economic problems of the struggle, I am in no doubt that we can out-survive the others there too.

But this would be the long and the hard way. The shorter and the easier way is much more preferable. And the shorter and easier way is the reunification of the National Front with all possible speed. I have pinpointed here what we must do to make this possible. Now how about it — Are we big enough men to do it?

The 'bigness' that each of us must show in this regard must include a preparedness to put into cold storage a painful legacy of ruffled feelings, nurtured out of the squabbles of the past 12 months. As someone who has been subjected to political and personal abuse from some quarters of the most vicious kind, I am not preaching that course from a position of lofty detachment.

I myself strongly attacked and opposed last year the actions of a number of party officers which brought those officers into conflict with the Directorate. After witnessing what I have witnessed on the Directorate during the past few months, I am better able to understand the feelings that gave rise to these actions than perhaps I was previously. I still think the actions to be mistaken but it is difficult to conceive of them as greater crimes, or more ignobly inspired, than some of the actions that I have seen committed of late by Directorate members themselves under the cloak of constitutional 'legality'.

Perhaps those who harbour wounded feelings as a result of these conflicts think that these wounds are too great to forget and forgive for. Perhaps they still think that those who caused them are too big bastards ever to work with again.

In that case I would recommend to them a simple exercise. Take a walk into the streets of London, Birmingham, Manchester, Leicester or any of our larger cities. Look at the rising tide of colour that manifests itself everywhere. Look at the growing 'alienness' of our environment.

Then walk a little way out of the city to the factories on the perimeter, and gaze at the industrial depression and despair, the idle machines, the huge piles of unsold stocks of produce — the tragic symbols of economic decline.

Look about the streets and behold the idle and folorn men, largely young and in the prime of life, with hands ready for work but the victims of a system that deprives them of work.

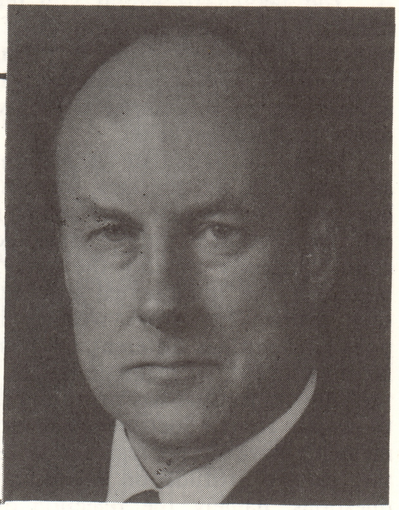
Then glance at the newspapers and glean the latest news from the palace of inept clowns that we call Parliament, where daily the same dreary waffle drones

Contd. on page 20

NEW NATIONAL FRONT

The background and the facts

JOHN TYNDALL answers some of the current questions being asked about the new movement being launched to reform the NF.



Q. Is the New National Front a new party?

A. No, it is not. We remain loyal to the original National Front. For years the British Nationalist movement was impotent because it was divided into several separate parties; it only started to become a force when in 1967 nationalist groups united to form one single party, the National Front. As one of those who worked hard to bring about that union, I did not put in all this work in order now to undo it. The New National Front is a movement to take over and reform the existing party. The National Front, if it is to overcome its present divisions and go forward again, must undergo certain drastic internal changes. The New National Front has been formed in order to pursue those changes.

Q. But the New National Front has declared that it does not acknowledge the authority of the present NF Directorate and has therefore placed itself outside the NF Constitution. Should you not have worked for changes within the Constitution?

A. Ideally yes, but in practice this has proved impossible because the Directorate itself has become so corrupt that it is now simply manipulating the Constitution in order to preserve its own position. One example of this is its determination, as was demonstrated to me when I raised the matter at a Directorate meeting in May, to avoid making vacant the full number of seats that should fall vacant in the Directorate elections in September – so denying to the members the opportunity to make the maximum changes in the composition of the Directorate that they should be allowed to make.

Another example is the way in which the Directorate has sought to disqualify or discredit certain officers in the party likely to stand as candidates for these vacant seats who, if elected, would substantially change the composition of the Directorate and embark on internal policies radically different to those that have been followed by the present Directorate. There has been a clear attempt to disqualify some of these candidates by the bringing against them of plainly bogus disciplinary actions; in the case of others there has been an attempt to discredit them as candidates by such devices as smears by inuendo printed in internal party bulletins. This is what I mean when I talk of corruption. I have witnessed this process taking place with my own eyes from the very best vantage point: that of a member of the Directorate sitting in on some of its meetings. I have become convinced that a governing body of the party that exploits the Constitution in this way for its own factional ends has no right to expect others in the party to respect any constitutional procedure.

By force of circumstance, and not by our own choice, we have been compelled to work for changes within the party by methods which technically do not conform to constitutional procedure but we make no apology for this in view of the way that the Directorate has behaved. We must remember this: the Constitution of the NF is not an end in itself but only a means; it is to be respected and valued only in so far as it serves as an instrument for the protection of the interests of the party. Once it becomes exploited as the instrument of a faction of the party, it loses claim to this respect and has outlived its value.

It is a fact anyway that the NF Constitution as it is today only exists as a result of the action of a group of people in 1970-71 who defied the then Constitution in order to bring about a situation in the party in which the Constitution was changed.

Q. How can you speak of taking over and reforming the existing National Front if your action has invited the Directorate to expel you and your associates from that party, thus placing you outside the party?

A. Ultimately, who is and who is not "outside the party" will be determined, not by bits of paper issued by or on behalf of 20 individuals called the Directorate; it will be decided by the members and supporters of that party. Once a movement gathers sufficient momentum and carries with it large support, declarations of 'expulsion' of all those who support it become empty and meaningless. How can you 'expel' half, or more than half, of the party? Which half 'expels' the other half?

Q. By what practical means then do you intend to achieve your aim of reforming the National Front within?

A. By building up the strength of the New National Front and thereby reducing the strength of that part of the National Front that chooses to support the present Directorate. At a certain point the latter, to entertain any hope of survival, must be forced to come to the table and talk to us with a view to negotiating a reunification. The stronger that our position is in relation to theirs, the better we will be in a position to negotiate the sort of terms of reunification that are required.

In this regard we have a vital card to play which in the course of time will become decisive. We have organised ourselves to survive as a viable political force indefinitely by being able to operate on a very modest financial budget. Our adversaries in this dispute, because of factors that are known to all NF members, can only survive by means of financial resources many times in excess of ours. We know for a fact that these resources are dwindling and are going to dwindle still more over the next few months. By economic pressures alone, they are going to be forced either to come to an agreement with us or go into oblivion.

Q. What are the basic terms of such an agreement?

A. Simply these:

(a) The removal of all homosexuals from positions of office in the party.

(b) The calling of a general members' meeting at which an interim national leadership can be elected, pending a general members' postal ballot for the leadership to be conducted as soon as possible afterwards.

(c) The putting to the members, at the same meeting, of a resolution incorporating constitutional changes affecting the method of selecting the governing body of the party and the balance of powers existing between the party Chairman and Directorate.

Q. In what way does the setting up of the New National Front differ from the actions of those who in the past have broken away

Contd. overleaf

Contd. from prev. page

from the NF and formed new parties – actions which you yourself have condemned?

A. The people to whom you refer have repudiated the National Front itself and dissociated themselves from it **permanently**. Furthermore, their repudiation was based on a rejection of substantial elements of NF policy and political belief.

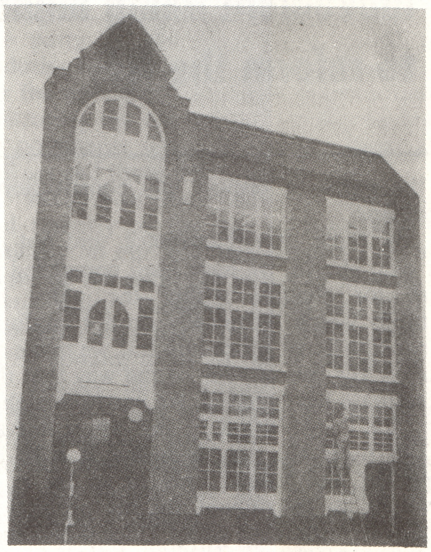
We do not repudiate the National Front as a party; on the contrary, we remain, as I have said, loyal to that party and all it stands for. We repudiate only a small governing clique currently running the party, and in particular the homosexual element among that clique. Far from wishing to serve political doctrines different to those of the National Front, we maintain in fact that it is the Directorate that has permitted the party to deviate from a doctrine which most party members have always regarded as central to the party's attitude on moral and social questions, namely the rejection of homosexuality.

Unlike people who in the past have set up political splinter groups, we have made it clear that our wish is to reunite as soon as practicable with the other elements of the National Front. We only require first that there are certain internal changes involving leading personnel. In a way we are like the peoples of China and Germany, who by force of circumstances are compelled to live under separate states but who nevertheless belong to one Chinese and one German nation. We by force of circumstances are compelled to operate in separate organisations and under separate administrations but we still consider ourselves to belong to one party and we look to and work for the day when we can operate as one party. The sooner that day comes, the better so far as we are concerned.

Q. To some people there seem to be some similarities between what you are doing and what is being done by those who call themselves the 'Constitutional Movement', since they also maintain that they are National Front. Do you admit any similarities?

A. There are two very essential differences between ourselves and those calling themselves the 'Constitutional Movement'. Last year those who are now the leaders of the 'Constitutional Movement' made a bid to get themselves elected as the leaders of the National Front by putting themselves forward as candidates in the leadership ballot. They failed in this attempt, being rejected by a substantial majority of the members of the party. Their act of declaring their non-recognition of the party's leadership is seen by most of us as a refusal to accept their defeat and to accept the verdict of the majority in the party as expressed in a leadership ballot.

My own position is totally different. I was chosen through that same leadership ballot to continue leading the party and it is on this basis that I claim legitimacy for the action that I am taking now. I believe that by electing me to continue leading the National Front the members expressed that it was their will that the NF should be led in the direction that I sought to lead it, not in the direction that someone else sought to lead it. What then happened was that I was prevented from carrying out the members' will by the obstruction of the Directorate. If it be the claim of the Directorate that the specific thing I wanted to do did not necessarily represent the members' will, then I would submit that there is only one way to decide that argument: a general members' meeting at which the issues could be debated. This I proposed and this the Directorate refused.



EXCALIBUR HOUSE

There is also another respect in which our position differs fundamentally from that of the 'Constitutional Movement' and again this bears on the question of the majority will of the members of the party. A central issue in the conflict between the 'Constitutional Movement' and the remainder of the party is that of the party's company, NF Properties Ltd., and the property of Excalibur House. Those leading the 'Constitutional Movement' have attempted to remove that company and building from the control of the party whose members paid for it and place it under the control of a private faction not responsible to the members of the party. We who have launched the New National Front are totally opposed to that manoeuvre; we reject the proposition that the company and building belong to any faction and we maintain that they can only legitimately belong to a united National Front – the united National Front that is our ultimate objective. To summarise, the 'Constitutional Movement' is a group that, on two fundamental issues of conflict within the NF, has acted contrary to the will of the party's members; the New National Front has made no claim that is contrary to the will of the party's members.

Q. What you seem to be saying is that the only way to resolve differences within the party is by the verdict of its members.

A. That is exactly what I am saying! And here is the crux of the matter. Not only has the so-called 'Constitutional Movement' acted in a manner contrary to the will of the members of the party, but so also has the present Directorate prevented those members from giving their verdict on certain issues over which we have been divided. And where the members have given a verdict the Directorate has prevented our giving effect to that verdict.

Last September the members gave their verdict upon the question of who was to be leader of the party: they elected that I should lead. But, instead of supporting the leadership that I tried to give, the Directorate sought to obstruct that leadership by preventing me from carrying out a vital decision that I considered necessary to safeguard the interest of the party. The Directorate in effect frustrated the will of the members as expressed in their verdict delivered in last year's election to the party Chairmanship. It wanted to make me no more than a puppet of the faction which happened at that time to possess majority control of the Directorate, and that I was not prepared to be – nor do I believe it was the intention of the members who elected me that I should be.

Q. But is it not a fact that at the last AGM a motion which would have altered the powers of the Chairman in relation to the Directorate was put to the delegates and defeated and another motion to the same effect was thereupon withdrawn by your own decision? It is the case of the Directorate that you should have abided by the decision of that AGM. Why didn't you?

A. The motions you refer to did not get carried at last year's AGM because there was not sufficient time for them to be studied and understood by the members. It is also a fact that the particular internal party issue which made it most urgent that the Chairman be given increased powers, and which would have convinced many members present that they should grant those powers, was not raised. I could have raised it but I chose not to because I did not want to exacerbate divisions at that meeting and I still hoped that the issue in question could be resolved peacefully by other means.

By the time that this January had arrived it was clear that this issue was not going to be resolved peacefully, and I reached the point at which I was no longer prepared to continue being responsible for leading the party unless I was given the increased powers whereby I could resolve it by my own action. This created an entirely new situation – different fundamentally to the situation that had existed in October, when we held the AGM. The plain fact was that by January we had come to a point at which I as elected party leader was determined on one course and was not going to budge while the Directorate was determined on an opposite course and was not going to budge. In all sanity and commonsense, there was only one possible way of resolving this *impasse* and that was to call an Extraordinary General Meeting, present **all** the issues to the members – with sufficient time for those issues to be studied and understood – and then let those members decide. This is what I proposed but the Directorate refused it.

The Directorate is guilty of plain dishonesty when it says that I sought an Extraordinary General Meeting in January only to debate again something that had been decided by an Annual General Meeting three months previously. The debate, unlike that in October, would have taken place in full knowledge of the issue leading to my demand for increased powers and of the fact that I was determined to resign if not given those powers. The tradition of British law is that if a verdict is passed by a court in the light of certain facts known to the court at the time and then new facts subsequently come to light which might alter that verdict – the law requires a retrial of the case. That is what I asked for.

I sought an Extraordinary General Meeting on the basis provided for in the Constitution: that of a special crisis and emergency. The crisis and emergency consisted of the fact that the elected Chairman of the party wished to put a vital issue to the members of the party and was determined to resign if he was not given the powers to deal with that issue. That was the crisis and emergency, not the interpretation given of it by Messrs. Brons, Gegan and others on the Directorate.

Here again is an example of the Directorate refusing to allow certain vital issues to be put to the members of the party by the obvious process provided for in the Constitution – just another confirmation of its own contempt for constitutional procedure when that procedure does not suit the presently ruling Directorate faction.

Q. What then was the vital issue on which you sought to take action and was prevented from doing so by the Directorate – leading to you demanding an EGM in order to ask for increased powers?

A. I had come into evidence which established beyond all possible doubt that a leading official of the Directorate was a homosexual and that he was using party occasions as occasions on which to make approaches to young male members of the party – approaches which quite clearly had a homosexual intention. I had presented this evidence to the Directorate and demanded action. The demand was refused. I became convinced in that moment that the Directorate was unfit to be accorded the status of governing body of the party and that I would have to acquire myself the powers to act where the Directorate had failed to act. This issue of homosexuality remains the issue that has done more to divide the party than any other, and it is the issue which has led to the setting up of the New National Front. We have set up the New National Front in defiance of the authority of the Directorate, and as an alternative party leadership to the Directorate, because in no way are we prepared to recognise a party leadership which tolerates this kind of practice on the part of its officers.

Q. Many members of the party are not convinced that these allegations of homosexuality are true and think them merely a smear, used along with other smears, to discredit the party's leaders.

A. That the officer concerned in these allegations, plus another Directorate officer, are both homosexuals is not denied, either by the Directorate or by themselves. I have in my possession the minutes of a Directorate meeting which make this fact perfectly clear. Discussion at that meeting was not over the question of whether these two officers **were** homosexuals but purely over whether it mattered that they were. The majority opinion was that it did **not** matter – and it was at that point that I reached the end of my tether with the Directorate.

I also have in my possession a letter written by this Directorate officer referred to to one young man that he had recently met at a party held for the Young National Front in the West Midlands. The letter, which invites the young man to come and stay for the weekend with this officer in London, is couched in terms which could leave no possible doubt as to the undertones of homosexuality implicit in the invitation.

Q.. Some people, including Andrew Brons, have attacked your persistent calls for an Extraordinary General Meeting, and your subsequent action in setting up the New National Front, on the grounds that the party desperately needs a period of internal peace and unity after the quarrels of last year and what you have been doing runs contrary to that need.

A. The idea that there can be any kind of peace and unity within the party while this issue of homosexuality among the party leadership remains unsettled is a total illusion. The party **is** hopelessly divided from the Directorate over the issue, as I have seen travelling all around the country. Vast numbers of members have dropped out because of it and are not prepared to come back until it is dealt with. In the West Midlands – once a major area of NF strength – the party has virtually collapsed as a result of it. When Mr. Brons and his associates talk about the unity of the party, what party are they talking about? The party as it existed on the eve of the last General Election or the tiny fragment of that party that exists, in terms of paid up membership, today? I want the unity of the **whole** party as it was before the General Election and I know that there is not the slightest chance of our achieving it until this issue is dealt with once and for all. By talking about 'unity' in present circumstances Mr. Brons and his friends are just living in cloud-cuckooland.

Q. Your critics have described your actions as 'selfish'. They say you just want to be party leader and to have personal power, and that you are prepared to put the party in jeopardy in pursuit of these objectives.

A. If I just wanted to be party leader, what on earth would have induced me to resign that position as I did last January? As for my being 'selfish', quite apart from the fact that I have just mentioned – my entirely voluntary sacrifice of the topmost position in the party – I might add that my actions during the past few months have, in financial terms, cost me several hundreds of pounds. Just what 'selfish' motive this indicates is rather obscure.

Power? Yes, I do want the power to get done something that others should have done but failed to do. That is the only reason why I am interested in power. Unlike some others who like power – and I can assure you that a number of members of the present Directorate are very infatuated with it – I ask for power balanced by responsibility. I do not seek, as they do, power to make decisions but at the same time to have a funkhole that I can escape into when the consequences of those decisions turn out to be bad and the party members want to see who is responsible. If I am empowered to make decisions, I am prepared to shoulder the responsibility for those decisions: the Directorate wants the power to make decisions but not for its members to bear individual responsibility for them.

Q. Your opponents have alleged that you took your story to the *News of the World*.. What is the truth about this?

A. I was telephoned by a reporter from the *News of the World* who told me that he had received a circular that I had sent out explaining the setting up of the New National Front. Who sent the circular to him, I do not know. He asked me if what was stated in the circular was true. I said no more to him than to confirm that it was true. That is all. The information that was printed in the *News of the World* was obviously gleaned from that circular.

The circular could have been sent to the paper by someone who supported our action; on the other hand, it could have been sent by an opponent who hoped to discredit us. I just do not know. What I do know is that the action we took could not possibly have remained secret; it was bound to find its way into the press sooner or later.

Q. Quite apart from its intoleration of homosexuality, are there any other matters over which the New National Front is going to differ in its internal procedures from the old National Front?

A. Yes. Our concern is not only to deal with the most pressing problem confronting

Contd. overleaf

Contd. from prev. page

the movement right at this moment but to lay the foundations of a different, and better, party organisation for the future so that such problems will not recur – or, if they do, so that we can deal with them quickly and efficiently before they fester.

Constitutionally, the New National Front will operate in a different manner from the old National Front in so far as it will invest much more authority in the leader of the party. That authority, and the power that goes with it, will be balanced by the right of the members, as in the past, to change the leader at the end of any party year if he does not succeed in doing a good job.

The New National Front is also in the process of developing a much stricter code of party discipline, with much firmer powers given to the leadership, at both national and local levels, to deal with indiscipline and with activities and behaviour not conducive to the interest of the party.

At such time as we are in a position to hold marches, those marches will be organised in a far more disciplined manner than in the past – with the size and length of the march column of lesser priority than qualities of smartness and bearing.

In many other departments we are going to demand better standards than have been permitted sometimes in the past, and we are going to permit nothing to occur in the party internally which is contrary to the ideals and aims which we set for the conduct of life in the Britain of the future. Through the better standards that we intend to pursue through these regulations, we shall provide a model for any constitutional system to be adopted in a reunified National Front, whenever that becomes possible.

Q. How do you expect the campaign of the New National Front to develop in respect of its aim to win the support of the party, and what indications of success have you had so far?

A. I have taken careful and extensive soundings throughout the party and I am convinced that on the most basic issue of division, that of the homosexual network at the top of the party, we are supported by at least 90 per cent of party followers. This 90 per cent is, however, at the moment divided as to what precise action should be taken; some agree with our own action in forcing the issue in the manner we have done, while some think the matter should be postponed for some resolution at a later date. A few, I am afraid to say, have taken the expedient and cowardly way out, after initially declaring themselves on our side, have crossed back to the other side in order to protect their own personal positions in the party. As soon as we can persuade these people to pluck up a bit more courage and close ranks with us, we can force the issue through to a successful conclusion and get the party re-established on a united and enduring basis very soon. The one great hope for the survival of the homo network that is destroying the NF lies in its ability to divide its opponents into two camps: those who will act and those who will not.

Because of these factors of nervousness and timidity on the part of some who are basically on our side, and because I am well aware of the seductive power of appeals for party 'unity' (however bogus and illusory that unity may be), I am not banking on the party coming to us *en masse* straightaway. We already have obtained, however, the support of a very substantial portion of the party, including some of its best branches and its most accomplished local leaders. With this support we are in a position to embark on a campaign of action which over the next few months we have confidence will win over most of the remainder of the party by a piecemeal process, and this process will accelerate as it becomes increasingly evident that we are going to win.

It must not be forgotten that the pool out of which we are seeking our support consists not only of the existing paid-up membership of the NF but also of the many thousands who have allowed their memberships to lapse during the past year or so as a result of disgust at the antics of certain personages on the Directorate. Already many people in this category have joined the New National Front, and applications are flowing in all the time.

Order more copies

Extra copies of these four pages have been printed with a view to their being distributed as a publicity aid for the New National Front, explaining the background to its formation and answering many of the standard attacks from its opponents. We recommend that our readers buy them for redistribution.

Discount rates will be as follows: –

10-49 copies	5p each
50-99 copies	4p each
100-249 copies	3p each
250-499 copies	2½p each
500 copies or over	2p each

For all orders dispatched by post there will be an additional charge for postage which should be calculated on the basis of 5 copies weighing 60g.

Q. One claim made by your opponents is that your expectations of victory go against precedent. They say that whenever there has been a revolt by members or ex-members of the party against the party's 'establishment' that establishment has always won.

A. This is not actually true. At the end of 1970 the 'establishment' of the party was represented by its recently re-elected Chairman, A. K. Chesterton. There was then a revolt against this establishment by a number of members of the Directorate determined to topple Mr. Chesterton and force through certain constitutional changes. This revolt in fact succeeded. I always regarded its success as a retrograde step but it was nonetheless a fact.

If we want to talk about precedent, may I suggest another area of precedent worthy of consideration. There have been four previous occasions in the history of the National Front whan an element of the party has engaged itself in conflict with me: During the first year of the party in 1967, and then again in 1972, 1974-75 and 1979. On each occasion I have eventually won.

Find out about the New National Front

Send 20p for information pack.

To:
P.O. BOX 115
HOVE
E. SUSSEX BN3 3SB
(Tel. 0273 777540)

Name ....

Address ....

....

....

I enclose ....

Printed and published by Albion Press, Hove

NEW N.F. POSTBAG

'Tremendous' is the only word that can describe the reaction to the announcement of the New National Front. Here are a few excerpts from letters.

On reading the article in Spearhead, I fully agree with Mr. Tyndall on cleaning up the party image. I can take the other smears but not the homosexual thing. It isn't nice being tarred with the same brush

D. K. N., Altrincham, Ches.

I must congratulate you on your new initiative to unite nationalists once more and to purge the National Front of the weak and homosexual vermin who at present infest its ranks.

I know that the path you have chosen is the right one and must surely resolve the present difficult situation which exists throughout the whole of the nationalist camp. There are a great many people who have pinned their hopes on you restoring the unity that is so desperately needed.

J. G., Crewe, Ches.

Well done! If I have hesitated before to join the National Front it was because of the presence on its Directorate of people — and one in particular — of whom no decent patriot could approve and who I knew were doing our cause incalculable harm.

Now you have cleansed the Augean stables, I should like to belong to your New National Front.

LADY FREEMAN, M.B.E., Isle of Mull

Wishing you every success in your campaign to rid the movement of the perverts that seem to be in control at present.

M. G., Leeds

I fully support your decision — under the present situation they left you no alternative. Please accept our best wishes and let us know what your future plans are for the New NF.

R. M., Rochdale, Lancs.

I am most reassured to have read the latest news of the foundation of the New National Front, and wish you and your associates every success.

S. B., Lichfield, Staffs.

About time! Roll on a great new spirit of success.

T. R., Orpington, Kent

Best wishes to the New National Front.

E. T., Hove, Sussex

I fully sympathise with the action taken by Mr. Tyndall in launching the New National Front to re-unify and clean up the party.

S. C. B., Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

Every good wish for your success. Over the years "Tyndall watchers" have remained convinced that you are the only person who can generate the "fizz" in Britain!

A. T. C., Bodmin, Cornwall

I see your proposals as a major breakthrough for British Nationalism.

J. H., Cleethorpes, Lincs.

We would like to take this chance to tell you that we agree with you entirely. I think the rest of the branch committee agree also.

R. A. H., London, N. 22

I wish you every success in the foundation of the NNF. For a long time I have felt Mr. Webster's presence was a mockery of the ideals of our party and a cancer in our midst which has, as recent events have shown, helped destroy much hard work by loyal members.

D. P. B., Hull

We have up to this time been very reluctant to recruit new members to a party that, without a leader of ability, is doomed to total failure. We are all fully confident that with you back at the helm we can once again go forward in our struggle for national freedom.

R. J. A., Ludlow, Shrops.

Many of us do not mind being called Nazi, Fascist or racialist but we draw the line at homosexual!

If your New NF can bring people together again then it deserves success.

A. B. H., Byfleet, Surrey

At one time I supported the NF but when the activities of Webster and others became common knowledge I felt that I could no longer associate myself with the old National Front.

I do hope that the New National Front will exclude such perverts.

A. A. M., Truro, Cornwall

I fully agree with your present action, which has obviously been forced upon you. I suppose the best hope now is for Andrew Brons to fall out with Webster — although except for Webster they are all so incredibly immature politically that they are bound to dote on his every pronouncement. These contemptible twerps remind me of frightened hens all of a fluster when the farmer's in the pen — but the minute he leaves they make a show of strutting around again, proud and indignant as peacocks. The question is: how long do they stay like that if they don't get fed?

A. W., Colchester, Essex

It was with much regret that I let my membership lapse and asked to be relieved of the position of Chairman of the local branch, but I felt I could no longer support a party of which a leading member was a homosexual.

I am glad therefore that you have decided to dissociate yourself from Webster and his clan and form the New National Front. I hereby apply for full membership.

JOHN HUGHES
NF Parliamentary candidate, Ilford North

We will be doing our best to get the local boys away from Reed-Herbert's p. . . . s party. I hope you will forgive them as they joined that party for a good cause — to get rid of that d. . . . Webster.

W. E., Kidderminster, Worcs

Thank goodness you have acted at last. Now we can begin to rebuild the movement.

E. W. C., Durham

I am gratified to see someone at last taking steps to arrest the total disintegration of the nationalist movement.

J. M., Winchester, Hants.

I am pleased that you have at last seen the wisdom of dissociating yourself from Webster. I am sure that this will place the movement on a good foundation.

R. M., Chelmsford, Essex

I joined the National Front on its foundation, and remained a member until this year, when I did not renew my membership. I had become absolutely disgusted with the goings on at Directorate level and with the behaviour of some of the leading officials. Mr. Tyndall alone seems to have emerged from the debacle with any degree of dignity.

B. B., Newton Abbot, Devon

I trust that having rid yourselves of the cancer within you will be able to get down to the task in hand, which to the supporters of the (N)NF is the salvation of our country. His (Webster's) effect on the NF has been catastrophic. I know he undermined A. K. and A. K. was aware of it.

I wish your movement every success.

M. H., Lewes, Sussex

RONALD RICKCORD

THE BOUNDARIES OF MADNESS

READERS OF *SPEARHEAD* will not need reminding of the insidious and unrelenting campaign that has been waged for many years to undermine, and ultimately destroy, the national independence, racial identity and cultural heritage of the British people. The policies of one government after another have succeeded in diminishing our nationhood by making us part of, and subservient to, such supranational groupings as the UN, NATO and the EEC.

What may have escaped our notice, however, is the plethora of seemingly harmless legislation to which we have been subjected in recent years which has done as much to undermine provincial identity as has been done at a higher level to national identity. I am speaking particularly of the so-called 'reorganisation' of local government that was foisted on us by means of the 1972 Local Government Act.

In England and Wales this Act became law in 1974 (appropriately enough on the 1st April!) and Scotland followed suit exactly one year later.

The advocates of change advanced two main reasons for their reorganisation:-

The first was that many authorities were too small to be efficient and that 'rationalisation' would result in larger authorities manned by proportionately smaller staffs, thus reducing the costs to the ratepayer.

The second reason was the claim that the reorganisation would root the dead wood out of council chambers so that ratepayers would be represented by councillors of much higher calibre than in previous times.

But there were other and more pressing reasons for change that were not divulged at the time.

The story begins some years earlier when the then Mr. Wilson's first Labour Government was precariously existing on a wafer-thin majority and members of his Cabinet were becoming increasingly alarmed at the prospect of the party obtaining a derisory share of the vote in the local government elections due to be held in 1966.

FAVOUR TO TORIES

Matters were made even worse for that Government by the recommendations announced by the Local Government Boundary Commissions. The Commissions proposed boundary adjustments which undoubtedly would have favoured the Tories had they been put into effect. The Cabinet felt that a bad poll would further tarnish Labour's rapidly fading credibility, and this might even adversely affect the party's chances in a general election if one were forced on it – which was quite a possibility at the time.

THE LOST COUNTIES

Conspirators have had their say
In Beds, in Bucks, in Kent,
They've bent the boundaries all the way
From 'Humberside' to 'Gwent'.

They've robbed us of our counties old,
They've thrown them on the heap –
What's more, they did it, so I'm told,
While we were all asleep.

O where's my little Rutland now,
That jewel beyond compare?
And if Royal Berks can purloin Slough,
Then why not 'Tyne and Wear'?

Such folly I do hate to see,
Of counties gone where once
In all their ancient panoply
Stood Cumberland and Hunts. R.R.

It was at this juncture that the Cabinet hit on a plan that can only be described as the most despicable piece of gerrymandering in our history. These events were later fully revealed by the publication of Richard Crossman's *Diaries*.

Crossman, Minister of Housing and Local Government, Fabian and intriguer *par excellence*, had the brilliant idea of setting up a Royal Commission on Local Government, ostensibly to review the structure of local government but in reality to give him an excuse to ignore the recommendations of the Boundary Commissions. Since this proposal neatly combined what was politically expedient for Labour with long-term internationalist aims of destroying the British nation, Crossman had little difficulty in obtaining Wilson's approval.

Thus it was that the Redcliffe-Maud Commission came into being. The Commission presented its report three years later 1969, just in time for its to be used as yet another convenient excuse, this time for delaying constituency boundary changes that had been recommended by the Parliamentary Boundary Commission and which Labour leaders feared would greatly jeopardise their chances in the next general election, whenever it came.

As it happened, Labour lost the ensuing election held in 1970 in spite of the attempted rigging; but by that time the idea that the reform of local government was necessary had become firmly implanted in the minds of politicians of all complexions, including the new Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The Act was given the Royal Assent in 1972. It made numerous and far-reaching changes to our system of local government, which had changed little during the previous thousand years. The main change was the creation of a 'two-tier' (county and district) administrative structure that had little to do with natural geographic boundaries, historical associations or even common sense. The changes also involved the disappearance of several counties and the creation of new ones; they brought about the splitting of some counties and the merging of others; and they made a number of trifling boundary adjustments.

Let me cite examples of some of the changes made by the Act. It created 'metropolitan counties' such as Merseyside, Tyne and Wear and Greater Manchester, and also new 'counties' like Humberside, Cleveland and Avon. The counties of Worcestershire and Herefordshire were merged, while Sussex was split into two separate counties, East and West. Even worse, ancient counties like Rutland and Huntingdonshire were altogether erased from the map; and, for some inexplicable reason, Bournemouth suffered the indignity of being shifted from Hampshire into Dorset, while Slough was moved from Buckinghamshire into Berkshire – though when one considers the present population of that unfortunate town, it would have been more appropriate to have transferred it to Bangladesh!

In Wales thirteen old counties were replaced by eight new ones, but were given historical Welsh names, presumably to appease Welsh Nationalists; and in Scotland, twenty-one old counties were replaced by nine new counties.

ENORMOUS EXPENSE

Six years after these changes came into operation what has the ratepayer gained by this enormously expensive exercise in the absurd? Precious little by all accounts. The only obvious result from the upheaval has been less efficiency at more expense.

Grandiose town hall jobs commanding grossly inflated index-linked salaries and pensions have multiplied alarmingly as if to prove the truth of Parkinson's Law. Regional boards responsible for water, gas, electricity, health and other public utilities are now seldom aligned with the local authority areas in which they are situated, creating confusion for all concerned. Meanwhile bureaucracy abounds

New National Front forges ahead!

Only a month after it was formed, the New National Front is able to report tremendous progress towards its objective of absorbing most of the strength of the old NF.

When the move to launch the New NF was first planned, its leading exponents deliberately made cautious estimates of the support from NF members and branches that could be immediately expected and made their projections upon their ability to win over most of the party piecemeal over several months.

As this copy goes to press, we are able announce that the estimates of immediate support have been exceeded. 32 NF branches and groups have already elected to affiliate with the New NF while about 30 more are likely to do so during the next month as soon as they have had the opportunity to put matters to their members at branch and group meetings.

The 32 party units that have chosen to support the new movement are as follows:-

Plymouth
Torbay
Grimsby
Basingstoke & Andover
Harlow
Brighton & Hove
Worthing
Hull
Bolton & Bury
Warrington
Greenwich
Bromley
Gateshead
Ludlow
Ashford (Kent)
Bodmin
Truro
Exeter
Coventry
Enfield
Derby
Swale
Dorchester
Bath
East Sussex
Epsom
Loughton
Walsall
Lichfield & Tamworth
Glasgow
Bedford
Shrewsbury

We have deliberately excluded from this list many party units whom inside information tells us are almost certain to 'come over' shortly but have not yet formally elected to do so. They include, as well as small groups, some of the most important and substantial branches of the party. We will give further news of these in our next issue.

Our sources of local information tell us that there is overwhelming sympathy for the objectives of the New National Front but some branches are holding back from committing themselves because of the uncertainty that we will be successful in our bid to take over the party; as soon as our success looks likely, they will come over too.

In addition to this, great numbers of people have written to us individually expressing their support. They include many who dropped out of the party in disgust last year or before and who now wish to return. A few choice sections from letters from these people have been printed on page 13 of this issue.

BOUNDARIES OF MADNESS

(Contd. from prev. page)

on an unprecedented and accelerating scale.

As for improving the quality of our councillors, the same old fogies, many of them mere party hacks and placemen, continue to occupy their council seats, utterly incapable of dealing with the complex matters and vast financial transactions that local affairs incolve.

How then have the ordinary people of our country responded to this wholesale tampering with our heritage, our customs, our community spirit and our British way of life?

It is encouraging to be able to record that in spite of all the pressures inflicted on people to make them conform to the new order many – perhaps most – stubbornly refuse to do so. People still proudly refer to their counties as Westmoreland, Cumberland, Huntingdonshire or Rutland. Middlesex still plays cricket at Lords and the good people of Somerset and Gloucestershire still doggedly refuse to acknowledge that they are separated by such an entity as 'Avon'.

We nationalists must do all that is in our power to help restore our ancient county names, boundaries and areas of jurisdiction. In everyday speech and when addressing letters we must use the names of **real** counties and not the artificial creations of Parliament.

More importantly, we must ensure that our young people are brought up having a real sense of local pride. For without local pride there can be no patriotism.

And without patriotism there is no future.

How to obtain SPEARHEAD

Spearhead is available from our office to those who wish to ensure obtaining copies for themselves every month and to those who wish to obtain quantities for redistribution.

Those wishing for copies for themselves each month should take out a subscription by filling in the form below and sending it to us with a cheque or postal order for the amount applicable.

NAME ....

ADDRESS ....

....

The following rates are for 12 issues (please tick in box where applicable):–

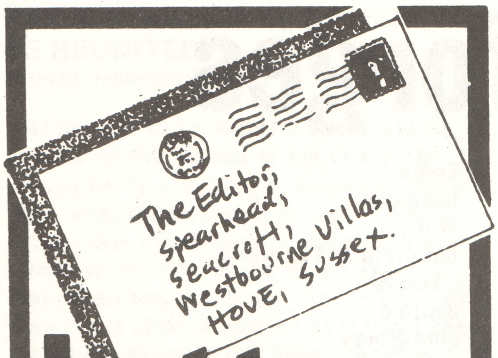
British Isles: £5.25 ☐ Overseas unsealed surface mail: £5.60 ☐ Overseas sealed surface mail: £7.90 ☐
Unsealed air mail Europe & Middle East: £7.42 ☐ Unsealed air mail Canada, USA, South America and Africa: £8.58 ☐ Unsealed air mail Australia, New Zealand, Far East: £9.28 ☐

Please note: These overseas rates apply if remittance is by international money order; if remittance is by cheque an additional charge of 25p applies, as our bankers require this as commission for the handling of all foreign cheques.

Discounts for bulk purchases can be obtained as follows:–

10-19 copies: 24p ea.; 20-49 copies: 21p ea.; 50-99 copies: 18p ea.; 100-199 copies: 16p ea.; 200-499 copies: 13p ea.; 500 copies & over: 12p ea. (For advice on postal rates, please contact our office).

All cheques or postal orders should be made out to *Spearhead* and sent to: Seacroft, Westbourne Villas, Hove, Sussex.



Letters

SIR: Today I went to a bookstall in Peckham where in the past I have been in the habit of buying Spearhead. They told me the magazine was finished, that it has gone into liquidation. I was told that New Nation was replacing it.

The bookstall is supplied by the Southwark branch of the National Front.

Is it true that Spearhead has gone into liquidation?

D. OAKENFULL
London S.E. 22

(Editor's note: No, Spearhead has not gone into liquidation, as you can see! This is just an example of the puerile tactics that the supporters of the NF Directorate are employing against our magazine in order to suppress the truths that it has been printing recently. We are sorry to see the Southwark NF branch, among whom we have many friends, stooping to these ridiculous lies)

SIR: I wish to write in support of the magnificent article by John Tyndall in the May edition of Spearhead. This sets out in great detail a mature plan for the National Front's future not merely as a political party but as a many-faceted organisation for the support and advancement of patriots and patriotism in our gravely imperilled society.

It is a powerful expression of beliefs and ideals held and supported by many people both inside and outside the National Front for several years past, and as such should have the unreserved support of all who have the nation's future health and progress at heart.

I wish good fortune to John Tyndall in everything he is at present seeking to accomplish for the good of British Nationalism.

JOHN O'BRIEN (NF Chairman, 1971-72)
Wellington, Shrops

SIR: This Summer continues to be a washout in more ways than one, but I wonder if it is rain we are experiencing or if we are being drenched by the crocodile tears being shed by Members of Parliament and trade union leaders at the continuing rise in unemployment!

Not one of them has the courage to stand up and demand a stop to immigration and the issue of work permits to foreigners, although this is certainly aggravating the employment situation and preventing the 'native' population obtaining what few job vacancies there are!

W.S. WOOTTON
Cinderford, Glos.

SIR: It strikes me as strange that those who claim to be acting in defence of democracy should apply restrictions which represent an attack on democracy.

If an organisation claims to be democratic on the strength of its voting system and then seeks to restrict the electorate's access to printed material relevant to the voting issues, its claim to democracy is quite simply a farce.

This false version of democracy is all too familiar to us in the National Front, as explained so aptly by John Tyndall in his five-minute radio broadcast in the run-up to the General Election. It therefore comes as a bit of a shock when one finds the same fraudulent system operating within the NF itself.

It appears that the NF Directorate claims to have been defending 'democracy' in the party, in face of Mr. Tyndall's supposed attempts to impose 'dictatorship'. Thus the recent order seeking to restrict members' freedom to obtain Spearhead — published and edited by the man they last elected NF Chairman — can only be seen as a rejection of democracy and a move towards dictatorship by the very ones who have claimed the opposite!

Not only is this grossly hypocritical, but it is only likely to create antagonism and arouse suspicion on the part of members, who will conclude that it is an attempt to prevent them knowing facts and studying opinions acutely relevant to the task of voting responsibly in future Directorate elections.

One thing can surely be said with certainty: that those who have sought to prevent others reading Spearhead will not fail to read it themselves!

R.D. MOLESWORTH
Cheltenham, Glos.

SIR: A sight that told a powerful story was that of a lone British supporter at the Moscow Olympics waving her own Union Jack as swimmer Duncan Goodhew stood on the gold medal rostrum. This was the only British flag present, as British officialdom had banned both the national flag and anthem from the winner's ceremony — in its quite idiotic protest against 'nationalism' at the games.

All this objection to nationalistic feelings manifesting themselves at the Olympics is beyond my comprehension. Providing that national pride is an incentive to competitors, not only to win, but also to conduct themselves with dignity and to win cleanly, it does no harm whatsoever. It is not anyway going to be eliminated from the games, whatever a few British officials may say or do. Victors are going to be identified by the nations they come from whether or not they choose to march behind their national flags at the opening ceremony and whether or not they stand in the winner's rostrum to the accompaniment of flag and anthem. To deprive them of these symbols of their nationhood is a petty and mean act — in view of the dedicated training that lies behind their victories — training in which patriotism is often just as big a stimulant as any personal ambition.

I am afraid that the official British opposition to nationalism at the Olympics will be seen by many nations as an attempt to hide the fact that as a nation ourselves we do not win as many medals as we should do.

D.R. HURST
Birmingham

SIR: Your article on immigrants and unemployment in last month's issue was very timely. It exposed admirably the myth that Black rioting and looting, such as in Bristol, can be explained away by Blacks lacking the job opportunities that Whites have.

The figures of immigrant unemployed also show another thing: how many immigrants are occupying jobs that White people could be doing. In view of the latest national unemployment figures, this should give a lot of people food for thought.

A. MORRIS
Swansea, Glam.

SIR: The exposure of the influences behind 'discos' in the April issue was excellent. Quite apart from the music itself, the sheer volume at which it is played is indicative of some sinister brainwashing influence at work.

T.E. TYLER
Clacton, Essex

Our customary 'Letter of the Month' competition in which we award £1 worth of books to the best newspaper letter in support of the National Front has been suspended until further notice. We hope that this will be resumed when the campaign to clean up the NF internally has been successfully completed and *Spearhead* can once again give its editorial support to a united NF.

Widespread Egocentrism Signals Lack of Maturity

The Solipsist Society

DR. WILLIAM L. PIERCE, of the American 'National Alliance', puts the finger on an unpleasant feature of contemporary liberalism.

This is an abridged reproduction of an article first printed in NATIONAL VANGUARD, Box 3535, Washington, D.C. 20007, U.S.A.

Question: What does the recent uproar in the controlled press about the sterilization of mental defectives in Virginia hospitals have to do with the behavior of the American hostages in Iran?

Answer: They both reflect the essentially infantile, arrested state of personality development which has become the norm for Americans and other Westerners. As such, they are both symptoms of the West's spiritual sickness, now in its terminal stage.

There are many other symptoms: for example, the arguments used in the ongoing debates over "test-tube" babies and capital punishment. Even the media reaction to the sperm bank established in California to preserve the genes of Nobel Prize scientists casts a revealing light on the basic values and attitudes underlying today's society.

Let's look at the details. During the first half of this century a great many mentally defective persons, most of them inmates of institutions for the retarded, were surgically sterilized in the United States. Some 30 states enacted specific legislation providing for such sterilizations.

In 1927, in an oft-quoted decision written by Oliver Wendell Holmes, the Supreme Court affirmed the constitutionality of these laws. Wrote Justice Holmes: "It is better for all the world if, instead of waiting to execute degenerate offspring for crime, or to let them starve for their imbecility, society can prevent those who are manifestly unfit from continuing their kind."

NEW ELEMENT

But a new element became clearly evident when the sterilization controversy was reopened this year by charges that medical officials in Virginia had, in years past, capriciously and carelessly used their authority to order sterilizations. Some of the women sterilized were, according to those making the charges, not really defective but merely "delinquent" or "emotionally disturbed." Emphasized even more, however, has been the complaint that all the women sterilized, retarded or not, were deprived of their "right" to the experience of motherhood.

Whether medical authorities exercised their authority responsibly and consistently is one question, and a reasonable one to ask — although the critics have yet to produce a single example of the involuntary sterilization of a genetically sound man or woman. The ones the media have dredged up and interviewed have been uniformly sorry specimens.

The question of a "right" to experience motherhood (or fatherhood) is an altogether different question. Fifty years ago such a question could hardly have been raised with any hope of a sympathetic response, for there was still a general recognition of the fact that reproduction is a social and racial, as well as individual, function. The assertion that a congenital moron or a person with some other severe genetic defect has a right to generate offspring if he or she so desires would have seemed grotesque.

Today that is no longer so. Priests, lawyers, bureaucrats, politicians, and media commentators alike now take it for granted that such a right exists.

To be sure, there is still quite a bit of doubletalk and obfuscating sophistry being thrown up as a smokescreen by some of the less brazen champions of feebleminded fertility. They question the motives and conscientiousness of the medical authorities who administer sterilization programs, painting a frightening picture of thousands of healthy, even gifted, boys and girls being forcibly sterilized merely for being "misfits" or "troublemakers." They argue that heredity is governed by the laws of chance; that dull parents sometimes have apparently normal offspring. They complain that using intelligence as a criterion for reproductive fitness is arbitrary and unjustified; that many persons of low intelligence lead happy and productive lives.

INDIVIDUAL WHIM

Behind all the sophistry, however, remains the naked conviction that even persons who are unquestionably defective and who stand a very high probability of having defective offspring — and an even higher probability of keeping their defective genes in circulation — should be allowed to reproduce; that it is the whim of the individual which should prevail in such matters, rather than any social or racial considerations.

Similarly for a thousand other things, from capital punishment to the problem of illegal aliens: the feelings, the desires, the comfort, the safety, the fears of the individual are the criteria; the needs of the race or of society are irrelevant. One may argue that the average man has always been egocentric, that it is only the exceptional person who views the world from within a broader mental framework. If that is so, it merely provides one more argument against democracy.

In any event, two things are clear. The leaders of the West and the spokesmen for its principal institutions — religious, political, educational, juridical, and so on — look at the world form a substantially more individual-centered viewpoint today than they did in Justice Holmes's day; and the average citizen, even if his egocentricity is no worse, feels much less need to make excuses for it. In fact, whereas 50 years ago most persons at least felt obliged to accept and pay lip service to society-centered, nation-centered, or race-centered mores, today there is often no comprehension or even awareness of any viewpoint but the one of extreme individualism. Society, in the eyes of far too large a portion of the current generation of Westerners, exists to serve the needs of the individual, and that is all.

The transformation, of course, has not been total; such matters are never very sharply defined. Nevertheless, the change is undeniable. Consider, for example, the behavior of American prisoners of war during the closing years of the Vietnam conflict, or of the U.S. military personnel among the present hostages in Iran. What is interesting is not just that a few hostages are behaving badly, but that their behavior draws no reproaches from their peers.

From their first week of captivity several Marine hostages, without torture or deprivation, were whining for their government to hand the Shah over so they could be released. There has been no really significant adverse reaction to this from the American public. Indeed, the most common attitude seems to be one of acceptance of such behavior as expected, if not admirable.

There was much soul-searching and hand wringing during the Vietnam war by sociologists and psychologists trying to explain why our POW's were not behaving the way they had in earlier wars. Actually, the matter is not all that difficult to analyze, but as a starting point it requires the recognition of one salient fact: the shift in personal viewpoint toward egocentricity during the past few decades is, in its barest essence, a partial regression toward infantilism.

Contd. overleaf

SOLIPSIST SOCIETY

(contd.)

The infant has a totally egocentric perspective. All that exists, exists solely for him: to feed him, to keep him warm, to soothe him, to give him pleasure, or to harm him. All his motives are completely selfish, completely individual-centered. His vocabulary, just as his catalog of mental concepts, is focused entirely on himself and his needs: "want"; "give"; various words for food — and for that warm, nourishing, protective, comforting machine of his, mama.

The infant always chooses the course of least resistance; he is ruled by his craving for pleasure and his fear of pain. Outside the realm of his personal needs the world has no reality for him. As he grows, however, the size of his world also grows, and with it his perspective. He begins to value things beyond those which give him immediate pleasure or pain. He becomes capable of postponing self-gratification, sometimes into an indefinite future.

ADULTHOOD

And when he has come to the point where he consciously accepts the fact that there is a reality which transcends his own existence; that he is but a part of a greater social, national, and racial whole which existed before he did and will continue to exist when he no longer does; and that as a part of this greater whole he is responsible for it and must guide his actions in accord with its needs as well as with his purely personal desires — then he has reached full adulthood.

It is only reasonable to believe that, in every generation, a substantial portion of the population never reaches adulthood. Our misfortune is that that portion seems to have increased markedly in our generation. Thus we not only have physicians, jurists, bureaucrats, and politicians treating matters concerned with human reproduction as purely personal, disregarding all social and racial aspects, but we also have a population with a lower tolerance for discomfort, less self-discipline, and less capacity for self-denial.

The former — the official attitude toward sterilization, for example — might be explained in purely political terms as the consequence of a shift toward a more democratic ideology, but the latter — the behavior of POW's and hostages, for example — seems to have little to do with politics. The soldier who, faced with an uncomfortable situation, is ready to do whatever will ease his immediate discomfort, without a thought for the larger implications of his behavior, simply has not grown up; he is less a man than was the average soldier of his age 35 years ago.

Why is this so? What has unmanned the West? What has changed in the West in the last few decades to cause a shift toward egocentrism?

An adequate answer to this question is hardly possible in the space available here, but a suggestive outline can be sketched, at least. In essence, fewer people grow up today, because there is less demand for them to do so. Child-rearing practices, the educational system, the impact of technology on life-styles, and many other factors play a role, but what they have all done is decrease the necessity, the environmental pressure, for achieving psychical maturity.

The dependence and irresponsibility of infancy are prolonged into a person's early 20's in a substantial portion of the population, and the individual-community relationships of urban living are far more impersonal. At the same time, family life has become a much more tenuous and insubstantial thing.

We should hardly be surprised that men and women who, in growing from infancy through childhood to physical adulthood, have never been subjected to corporal punishment, no matter what their behavior; who have never had to perform strenuous manual labor or otherwise earn their daily bread; who have been shielded from every danger, hardship, and unpleasantness; who have always been pampered with a superfluity of material goods and never experienced real deprivation; who have always been cajoled and bribed rather than commanded, always persuaded with the carrot instead of the stick; who have never had to suffer the natural consequences of a failure to perform; whose most weighty decision has been how most pleasurably to while away their idle hours and days; for whom the word "discipline" has an unfamiliar albeit vaguely nasty ring; and to whom self-indulgence, no matter how gross, has never borne any reproach still retain, as university graduates, much the same view of the world and their relationship to it that they had when they wore diapers, 20 years earlier, and that this mindset then remains with them through life.

IRRESPONSIBILITY

Likewise, we should hardly be surprised that these same men and women, who spent their childhood years in homes from which one or both parents were absent much of the time; who seldom saw other kin except on holiday occasions once or twice a year; who grew up in an urban environment, where most of the people living around them were nameless strangers; who never had the experience of belonging to a racially homogeneous community, whether at school or at work or on the neighborhood playground, where everyone else shared their racial, cultural, and spiritual heritage, are unable to feel a sense of responsibility to anyone or anything beyond themselves.

Once again, a cautionary note is in order: the above exposition has focused on extremes, and the actual situation in the Western world is by no means so clear-cut. Yet it is true that the trend in childraising during the past half century has been toward increased permissiveness; that there are more working mothers, and the increasing shift of labor from rural farm or village to urban industry has meant less contact as well between children and their fathers, not to mention other kin; that universities have become less training centers for an elite of scholars and professionals than excuses for everyone to postpone coming to grips with the world for four more years; and that the alienating experience of a multiracial environment has become alarmingly common. And the consequence of these and other trends in modern life has been a population with a more infantile world-view: more egocentricity and less sense of responsibility.

Thus, the weeding out of defective members of society, whether through sterilization or the electric chair, has become, in the public view, less the way to a healthier future than a denial of individual rights; scientific breakthroughs in human reproduction are seen less as offering the glorious possibility of breeding a truly superior race than as, at best, a benefit to diseased individuals or, at worst, a threat to the individual's sense of self-importance; and military service is not seen as "service" at all, but as a meal ticket for those who cannot find better employment.

The ramifications reach into every area of American life: the rising rate of racial miscegenation, the failure to halt non-White immigration, falling labor productivity, and the declining effectiveness of the armed forces, to name only a few.

Being able to find the causes of our present social ills in certain of the changes our life style has undergone in recent decades does not cure the ills, of course. But it does give us an understanding of how deeply rooted in — how organic to — our society they are. It lets us understand that there can be no purely political cure, gotten simply by electing a few new politicians to office and changing a few laws. It leads us to the certainty that, if our race is to survive, we must undertake a revolutionary restructuring of our whole society.

THOUGHT

The Nature revealed to the biologist, of which anyone of us can see for himself if he but walk out into the fields and woods with his eyes open, is a Nature red in fang and claw. Life preys on life. Even Ghandi, for all his devotion to non-violence, had to admit the truth of this. The most earnest vegetarian, so long as he drinks his milk, has to acquiesce in the slaughter of practically all the male calves born to the cow from whose udder he draws his food.

(W. G. Simpson: WHICH WAY, WESTERN MAN?)

The bell tolls for Africa

by NOEL A. HUNT

THE CHORUS of acclaim for the "freedom fighters" who have "liberated the suffering masses of Zimbabwe" is so strident that the Black Man, and many other observers of the African scene, may miss the first notes of the bell tolling the knell of Black Africa as a political force.

Not that it ever was a force in any real sense, of course. There was universal agreement that the ramshackle and poverty striken states of Africa were to be treated as serious nations, just like, say France or Germany. The incredible stupidities, horrific threats and frequent revelations of incompetence were, and still are, either ignored or glossed over.

The reason for the apparently Black, though actually White, assault on the African bastions of the West is probably to be found in Lenin's dictum that the only obstacle to the conquest of the world by Communism was the Anglo-Saxon race. Logically therefore this race had first to be confined to Europe and then destroyed. Lenin set out this view as long ago as 1921; and it has since then been a cardinal tenet of Marxism-Leninism. Britain and the United States — which is still basically an Anglo-Saxon country — would do well to bear this long-term plan in mind. What is sought is their destruction.

Later, and in accordance again with Lenin's dictum, the Soviet Communist Party decided that the issue of race should be used as the tool for the undoing of the Whites. This must have seemed a bold decision at the time, because Britain then was a dominant power in the world. Yet Lenin had at least one of the qualities of a great captain: he had studied his enemy very closely. His reasoning and tactics are set out at length for those who can endure the tedium of his works. Briefly, he perceived very clearly that Anglo-Saxons do very well on the battlefield but poorly at the conference table. Therefore they must never be allowed to fight — except among themselves — and always induced to talk.

Further, with their tradition of 'fair play', sympathy with the underdog and desire for justice for all (except, naturally, the White South African), they were easily led to harbour feelings of guilt and unease about their very natural disinclination to admit other races to their society.

GUILT FEELINGS

By playing on these artificially induced and quite unnecessary feelings of guilt, by fostering the myth of "world opinion" and by publicising the idea that all men and all races are equal, it was easy to persuade the West to make concessions, each against its interests and each guaranteed to weaken it.

INCOMPETENCE BREEDS HUNGER
These half-starved figures testify to Black rule

Yet war remains the ultimate argument, and the White Man is a bonny fighter when roused. Also, all the White races who had had dealings with the Blacks were agreed on one point: never must the Blacks be allowed access to White intoxicants or to precision weapons. This view, based on hard experience on what an armed and drunken Black can do, was so widely held that the nations with African interests found no difficulty in agreeing to a treaty setting out these propositions: the so-called 'Congo Basin Treaty', which was signed in Berlin. Until the Rhodesian debacle, there had never been a peaceful take-over by Marxism-Leninism. The Marxists knew very well that the eviction of the White Man from Africa could come about only by force of arms, yet the Treaty of Berlin put formidable difficulties in the way of arming the Blacks. Therefore the Treaty had to go.

Even the West could hardly be expected to accept the proposition that the Black should be armed to enable him to evict the White. Since the real reason for desiring the abrogation of the Treaty of Berlin could not be given, another method was found. All of a sudden, men of goodwill everywhere discovered that the laws which throughout Black Africa banned the sale of ardent spirits to Blacks were 'discriminatory' and so of course abhorrent to every liberal man of goodwill. It was, they said, morally indefensible, an insult to the "emergent African", repugnant to the conscience of mankind (as if there was such a thing) and all the other egalitarian cliches with which we have become so familiar.

So much hullaballoo was raised over the issue of European liquor that the Treaty of Berlin was eventually abrogated.

BLACKS ARMED AND DRUNK

In all the uproar nobody noticed — or at least nobody was allowed to say — that this made it possible for Blacks to be armed with precision weapons as well as drunk on European liquor. From that day, the steady arming by the Marxists of their Black dupes has proceeded apace.

If anyone doubts that the object of Marxism has been to eject the White Man from Africa rather than to assist the Blacks, let him consider two simple facts. First, when two races occupy the same territory there are only a limited number of solutions to the problems which arise. Secondly, each of these possible solutions has been tried and has been weighed in the balance and found wanting by 'world opinion' and the exquisitely tender 'conscience of mankind'.

Only three solutions are possible. They are:-

(a) Complete racial integration, as attempted by the Portuguese in their African possessions.
(b) Complete racial segregation, as embodied in the South African doctrine of Separate Development.
(c) The wishy-washy compromise which was the Rhodesian solution.

Each has been tried; each has been rejected by 'world opinion'. There are no

Contd. overleaf

THE BELL TOLLS FOR AFRICA

(Contd. from prev. page)

other solutions short of genocide. This would of course be the African solution. One must therefore conclude that what was under attack was not the political institutions of the White Man but the White Man himself.

Only South Africa still remains "in chains" and the next move will of course be her "liberation".

CAMPAIGN AGAINST S.A.

We may expect that the world-wide campaign against South Africa will now intensify. "Freedom fighters" will be further encouraged to operate in 'Namibia'; attempts to maintain law and order in South Africa will be stigmatised as "repressive"; academics, clerics and men of goodwill everywhere will be encouraged to parade the scars on their selectively tender consciences inflicted by the horrors of the South African system. Fresh instances of those horrors will be brought daily to our unwilling attention. What we will never be told is that in South Africa the White Man was there before the Black and, according at least to 'liberal' criteria, thus has a better moral right to be there. Nor will we ever be told that the alleged horrors of apartheid are so attractive to the Blacks that tens of thousands of them enter the Republic illegally each year and resist all attempts to evict them. Nor will we ever be told the frank opinion of a Zulu about a Fingo, or a Matabele about a Korekore, and the resolute intention of each of these groups to have as little possible to do with each other.

Unfortunately, the South African Government, though not the people, seems to have conceded already that it is defeated, and confines itself to make right-wing noises while moving rapidly and unobtrusively to the left.

Most Whites are well aware of their danger and would support any steps necessary to their survival. We may be sure that they will not be allowed to take any such steps or to evict a government which fails to take them.

Once South Africa has fallen, probably within the next three to five years, the views, needs and interests of the Black will cease to concern anyone. He will have served his purpose and become redundant. Once this stage is reached, who needs the Black? In the attack on Australasia which will follow the fall of South Africa, the Yellow Man will be used and not the Black. In an increasingly complicated and technological world, the Black is at a disadvantage. As a relatively unskilled labourer, he could perhaps be of use in his own continent for a short while, but it is not necessary to use him. The Russians and Chinese have millions of far more industrious and intelligent slaves of their own. Further, by his continued occupation of land the Black will be using space which his conquerers will want for their own nationals. They will have no scruples about evicting the Black, as they are not inhibited by Anglo-Saxon notions about fairness and justice. All in all, the future of the Black African seems short and bleak.

Once the Black African's services against the White are no longer needed, the flood of aid which has shielded his incompetent regimes from the results of their own folly will dry up. No longer will grubby little gangsters, as most of the African leaders are, be allowed to strut the world stage masquerading as 'statesmen'. No longer will they be accorded a ready and sympathetic hearing by the media.

The American negro may get a surprise too. Once his soul brothers in Africa have served their purpose and played their puppet parts in the elimination of civilised rule, the views of the American negro on African matters will become unimportant to both American political parties.

As famine, tribal warfare and the anarchy and incompetence of Africa take their toll, we may expect a massive diminution in Black numbers. The population explosion in Africa was only allowed to occur because of the lunatic insistence of the White rulers on providing subsidised medical services — presumably to ensure they would never be short of enemies. To destroy the Black, all that it has ever been necessary to do is — nothing. His administrative ineptitude will ensure that millions of his race perish — as soon as none of the other races in the world have any further need of him.

The Black Man's spell in the centre of the world's stage will have been brief — barely thirty years. It seems that he will now pass into obscurity and servitude. One could almost feel sorry for him if one could forget the fearful things he has done, and will yet do, before he passes into oblivion.

Our magazine, though it believes in racial differences, opposes race-hatred. All those who oppose multi-racialism should attack the politicians who promote it, not the immigrants, who are merely its victims.

CAN THE NATIONAL FRONT BE REUNITED?

(Contd. from page 8)

forth from the same slobbering lips, to the accompaniment of the same animal grunts and howls from the benches around.

Then contemplate that a whole people up and down this land is waiting desperately for the sign of statesmanship and leadership to deliver it from its misery and subjection.

This is the challenge that beckons to our movement. This is at the same time the opportunity that it can grasp once its internal divisions are overcome.

Beside this call of destiny, how important are the hurt egos and dented pride of the past few months of inter-NF conflict?

If they are of the least importance, we may as well pack up — because we will have proved unfit to survive.

SPEARHEAD FUND: LATEST REPORT

In our April issue we gave a list of bad debts that had been run up as a result of units and ex-units of the National Front failing to pay for their supplies. These debts totalled at the time the figure of £384.74. We appealed to readers to contribute to our Spearhead Fund to help us to cover the losses incurred through these bad debts.

Since then two of the bad debts listed have been cleared off by means of payments totalling £35, these being on behalf of the Norwich and Sheffield branches. On the other hand, new bad debts have been incurred totalling £107.45, making a total of £457.19.

Against this is the fact that we have received two very substantial donations from supporters which have realised nearly £200.

It is now expected that, as a result of the withdrawal of our support from the homosexual-led section of the National Front and our declaration of support for the New National Front, we will have to face some drop in circulation over the next few months, which inevitably will affect our income. We are very pleased to find that a large number of NF branches are still purchasing supplies, despite threats against them from the NF Directorate. Inevitably, however, some branches have cancelled their orders and this will hit us financially. We will greatly appreciate private contributions that will enable us to bear this loss.

May we take this opportunity to thank all those who have sent in donations over the past few months and to remind everyone that, in order to economise on postage, we do not send receipts for sums under £10 except by special request accompanied by SAE.

Printed and published by Albion Press, Hove